(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)(12) Unexamined Patent Publication Bulletin (A) (11) Patent Application Laid-Open Disclosure Number:

S57-42616

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup> A 61 K 9/48 //A 61 K 31/12 37/54 Identification Code

JPO File No. 7057-4C

(43) Publication Date: March 10, 1982

No. of Inventions: 2

Request for Examination: Not yet

requested.

(11 pages total)

(54) Absorption Improved Ubiquinone Formulation

(21) Application number: Patent Filing No. S55-118135

(22) Filing date: August 27, 1980

(71) Applicant: Furointo Sangyo, KK

14-2 Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

(72) Inventor: Shimesu MOTOYAMA

c/o Furointo Sangyo, KK

14-2 Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

(72) Inventor: Satoru SATO

c/o Furointo Sangyo, KK

14-2 Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

(72) Inventor: Seiichi UMEDA

c/o Furointo Sangyo, KK

14-2 Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

(72) Inventor: Hirotsune YASUMI

c/o Furointo Sangyo, KK

14-2 Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

(74) Agent: Masao HORI, Patent Attorney

Continues on last page

### **SPECIFICATION**

1. Title of the Invention

Absorption Improved Ubiquinone Formulation

- 2. Scope of Patent Claims
  - (1) An absorption improved ubiquinone formulation comprising an oil dispersion of ubiquinone that is encapsulated.
  - (2) The absorption improved ubiquinone formulation of claim 1, wherein size of the capsule is less than or equal to 3 mm.
  - (3) An absorption improved ubiquinone formulation comprising in each formulation unit, an oil dispersion of ubiquinone that is encapsulated, and a digestive enzyme group including a digestive enzyme.

# 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present first and second inventions relate to ubiquinone formulations having improved absorption. More specifically, the first invention relates to an oral ubiquinone formulation formed by filling a capsule having a size less than or equal to 3 mm with a dispersion of ubiquinone in an oil. The second invention relates to an oral ubidecarenone ubiquinone formulation having in each formulation unit an encapsulated dispersion of ubiquinone in oil and an enzyme group including a digestive enzyme.

The above described oil indicates an oil-fat, lipid, wax, refined oil, mineral oil, or mixture of such oils. This oil is a substance that is insoluble or poorly soluble in water. Most such oil substances are liquids at room temperature like plant oils (glycerides), refined plant oils, and liquid paraffin. However, some such oils are solids at room temperature, as exemplified by waxes, lard, and beef tallow. However, this oil is preferably a liquid at room temperature from the standpoint of production of the present formulation and for absorption within the digestive

tract. The inventors of the present invention discovered that ubiquinone was particularly soluble in carvone, which is a liquid at room temperature.

Carvone is present as 1-carvone in spearmint oil and peppermint oil extracted from plants of the family Lamiaceae. Alternatively, carvone is present as d-carvone in caraway seed oil extracted from plants of the family Apiaceae. The chemical formula for carvone is  $C_{10}H_{14}O$ , and this compound is a light yellowish or colorless liquid with an aroma similar to spearmint oil. The specific gravity is 0.960 (25/25°C), the boiling point is 230°C, the ignition point is 92°C, and this compound is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. This compound is insoluble in water. Carvone is particularly preferred as the dispersant medium of the present first and second inventions since ubiquinone is highly soluble in carvone. Carvone-containing refined oils such as peppermint oil, spearmint oil, or the like readily dissolve ubiquinone and thus are preferred as dispersion media.

The above mentioned "dispersion of ubiquinone in oil" is taken to mean a molecular particle molecular dispersion and / or fine particulate dispersion of the ubiquinone in the oil.

From the standpoint of absorption of ubiquinone by the digestive tract, the dispersion is preferably in the molecular state (i.e. dissolved state). If dispersion of the ubiquinone in the oil is slow at room temperature, the mixture is quickly dissolved by heating. In this case, part of the dissolved ubiquinone will unavoidably precipitate out at room temperature or below.

The above mentioned encapsulation is taken to mean filling of a normal sheathed capsule, soft capsule, or seamless capsule. In this case, in addition to gelatin as the main material of the capsule, other water soluble polymeric substances can be used as the capsule material. Moreover, this encapsulation can be micro-encapsulation.

The meaning of the above mentioned "including in each formulation unit" is taken to mean coexistence of the capsule and the enzyme group in each formulation unit (i.e. if the formulation is a pill, then the formulation units are each pill; and if the formulation is a capsule, then the formulation units are each capsule). However, caution is required such that the ubiquinone itself doesn't directly contact the enzyme group. Specifically, ubiquinone may be dispersed in oil and then this dispersion may be encapsulated, followed by coating of the surface of the capsule by the

enzyme group. The resultant surface may be further coated. Alternatively, the ubiquinone may be dispersed in oil, and this dispersion may be encapsulated to form seamless mini-capsules or microcapsules, and such capsules may be blended with an enzyme group power agent in a hard gelatin capsule (sheathed capsule) to produce filled capsules.

Moreover, the above mentioned digestion enzyme is an enzyme that has the ability to digest food within the digestive tract, as exemplified by pepsins, trypsins, amylases, lipases, or the like. Although digestive fluids including digestion enzymes are excreted from the stomach, pancreas, and intestines, the strongest digestive fluid is pancreatic fluid. Generally digestive enzymes are classified according to the production source as animal-derived enzymes, plant-derived enzymes, or microorganism-derived enzymes. Furthermore, a representative pharmaceutical agent of an enzyme group including the above described digestive enzymes is the animal-derived enzyme pancreatin. This enzyme group is most preferred as the "enzyme group including a digestive enzyme" of the present second invention. Pancreatin includes enzymes such as amylases, proteases, lipases, or the like.

The object of the present first and second inventions is to provide a novel ubiquinone formulation that has high bioavailability and particularly good absorption in the digestive tract, and that has a large area under the curve (AUC) of concentration in the blood.

As made clear by the examples of the present first invention explained below, the effect of the present first invention is due the large AUC and a marked increase in bioavailability of ubiquinones. Moreover, the effect of the present second invention is a great increase in the effect of the first invention due to coexistence of the enzyme group including a digestive enzyme with the formulation of the present first invention.

Although the reasons for the effects of the present first and second inventions are not necessarily clear, it is possible to consider reasons such as those mentioned below.

When a pharmaceutical agent having poor solubility in water is absorbed into the body from the digestive tract or the like, and when there are multiple forms of the pharmaceutical agent as a crystalline substance, it is a previously known fact that absorption generally is fastest for the form that has the lowest melting point and is faster for the amorphous form than for a crystalline form.

Moreover, the grains of the pharmaceutical agent are thought to preferably be as small as possible for good absorption, and a molecular dispersion is considered to be theoretically the most preferred form.

Since ubiquinone is insoluble in water, the formulation is preferably made while taking the above described considerations into account in order to improve absorption from the digestive tract or the like. The inventors of the present invention previously discovered two or three inventions as methods for production of an ubidecarenone (one type of ubiquinone) formulation that has good absorption. Applications for patents for such inventions were previously filed by the applicant of the present invention as Patent Application No. S54-75774 and Patent Application No. S55-70104.

On the other hand, two patent applications relating to ubiquinone have been disclosed recently, i.e. Unexamined Laid-open Patent Application No. S52-136912 and Unexamined Laid-open Patent Application No. S52-136911. The object of the former is the prevention of misdistribution of a pharmaceutical agent and relates to a pharmaceutical agent that blends in a pharmaceutical agent a higher fatty acid ester having a melting point above that of the pharmaceutical agent (of which CoQ<sub>10</sub> is a type), which has an isoprenoid side chain and is a solid at room temperature, and thus the former is not related to improvement of absorption of a pharmaceutical agent. The later is a solid formulation manufactured by normal formulation means by blending into ubidecarenone a specific amount of hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC). Thus even though these inventions are related to absorption of ubidecarenone, since the above described two inventions improve the ability to distribute fine particles in water, the present first and second inventions are entirely different inventions from the above described two inventions.

The inventors of the present invention recently discovered that an encapsulated molecular or fine particulate dispersion of ubiquinone had a marked AUC after oral administration and that bioavailability was equivalent or better than that of the inventions of the above described patent applications. The inventors of the present invention discovered that the effect was further increased by setting capsule size to less than or equal to 3 mm, thereby attaining the present first invention.

The reason that the formulation of the present first invention has high bioavailability is thought to be that, due to high compatibility between ubiquinone and the oil, the ubiquinone readily forms a molecular dispersion (solution) and / or fine particulate dispersion in the oil. It is thought that the oil dispersion of ubiquinone is emulsified by the effect of gastric fluid, pancreatic fluid, or the like in the intestines, and forms a colloid so that absorption of ubiquinone is promoted.

Furthermore, it has been previously thought that absorption of a pharmaceutical agent is promoted by dissolution or dispersion of the pharmaceutical in oil, and such pharmaceutical agents have been commercially marketed. However, this type of formulation is only suitable for some pharmaceutical agents. Moreover, an invention has recently been disclosed as Unexamined Laid-open Patent Application No. S54-98318, entitled "Formulation capable of high internal absorption for a difficult-absorb drug." Since this method only substantially applies to a hormone agent, this is a formulation that is characterized as a solution of a microcrystalline suspension of a long chain fatty acid fraction glyceride. There is no disclosure of obtaining of a formulation of a general pharmaceutical agent capable of high absorption when dispersed in the long chain fatty acid fraction glyceride. Therefore an ubiquinone formulation having improved absorption and formed by encapsulation of an ubiquinone dispersed in oil would not be an invention readily obtained based on earlier technology. There is no suggestion of such based on known facts such as those mentioned above. However, it wouldn't be easy to select ubiquinone from among the countless number of pharmaceutical agents and to check the effect of such selection. Moreover, since this effect is remarkable, it is not possible to deny the patentability of the present first invention.

Furthermore, the fact that the effect of the present first invention is particularly excellent when the size of the capsule is less than or equal to 3 mm should be truly surprising. This fact can't necessarily be readily explained based on any theory. However, a relatively simple understanding is possible as explained below.

That is to say, surface tension of an oil is generally high, and mechanical dispersion is required in order to finally emulsify the oil in the digestive tract. The orally administered oil in the stomach and intestines is subjected to agitation action by the stomach and intestines and is dispersed. However, this agitation action is

Unexamined Patent Application Publication S57-42616

extremely weak in comparison to mechanical agitation. As a result, when a rather large amount of dietary oil is orally administered to a human, most of the oil is excreted without being digested. Therefore if an oil dispersion of a pharmaceutical agent is packed in a capsule and is used as a formulation, the oil is dispersed beforehand, surface area of the oil becomes increased, and this is thought to contribute to proper emulsification of the oil even though the agitation function of the stomach and intestines is weak. The inventors of the present invention discovered in practice that there is a marked effect particularly when a capsule is used that has a size less than or equal to 3 mm.

Furthermore, for a given amount of oil, the surface area greatly increases as the size of the droplets of the oil decreases and the oil becomes more readily digested. The above described reasoning can also be readily understood from the standpoint of such ready digestion.

According to the present second invention, a digestive enzyme group including a digestive enzyme coexists, and thus the emulsification of the oil is further accelerated. It is thought as a result that a bioavailability is displayed that is at least as high as that of the first invention.

Ubiquinone is called coenzyme Q, acts like vitamin E, and is present in plant derived oils, beans, fish, eggs, or the like. When ubiquinone is expressed as CoQ, the count (n) of the unit isoprenoid chain is appended to be expressed as  $CoQ_{(n)}$ . The chemical structure is listed below.

$$\begin{array}{c} CH_{2}O \\ CH_{2}O \end{array} \begin{array}{c} CH_{3} \\ CH_{2}CH=C CH_{2}I_{0}H \end{array}$$

(where n = 1 to 10)

Forms of  $CoQ_{(n)}$  where the n count is high are usually an orange-yellow colored crystal or powder, but some forms are orange-yellow colored liquids. This compound is nearly insoluble in water but is soluble in non-polar solvents.

CoQ<sub>10</sub> (ubidecarenone) is generally used as a pharmacological product and is a drug that is effective for improvement of angina pain of patients with congestive heart failure. This compound has a melting point of about 48°C and is rather poorly soluble in benzene and chloroform. This compound is nearly insoluble in water and methanol. This compound is normally orally administered as a hard capsule, a pill, or as a

powder. There are numerous commercial products, including NEUQUINON capsules and pills (tradename of Eisai), INOKITEN capsules and power (tradename of Nippon Chemiphar Co., Ltd.), ubiquinone capsules (Tobishi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), or the like. However, each of these formulations is a mixture with a powder or crystalline expedient or is a formulation produced by dissolving in a low boiling point organic solvent and then absorbing the solution on an expedient.

The gist of the production method of the present invention will be explained next.

Ubidecarenone Ubiquinone is added to an oil, such as an edible oil, and is stirred and dispersed. If the oil is a solid at room temperature (e.g. lard), then the oil is heated and liquefied, and the ubidecarenone ubiquinone is added, the mixture is stirred, and dispersed. Next, the dispersion system formed in this manner is encapsulated by the normal soft capsule method or the microencapsulation method to produce the formulation of the present first invention.

In order to fill a seamless capsule, for example, a GLOBEX MARK II capsule coater (manufactured by GLOBEX International Ltd of the Netherlands., handled by Mutual Trading Corp., Tenroku Hankyu building, 7-1-10, Tenjimbashi, Oyodoku, Osaka-shi) is used, and an aqueous solution of gelatin is used as the coating solution, as shown in FIG. 1. The filling operation will be explained while referring to FIG. 1. The previously described dispersion system (ubidecarenone ubiquinone dispersed in an oil) and a heated aqueous solution of gelatin are loaded in the previously mentioned GLOBEX capsule coater, and spherical gelatin capsules encapsulating the dispersion liquid are dropped into cooled oil (5) while synchronizing a pulsating pump (4) and a cutoff valve (6). The capsules and the circulating oil are both carried above a screen (8), and the capsules are collected in a receiving vessel (9) after separation from the oil. If the dispersion medium of the dispersion system is a solid such as beef tallow or lard, the same type of processing is used while heating the dispersion system to form a liquid.

It is also possible to use a polymeric substance other than gelatin as the capsule material for the above described type of capsule formation. It is also possible to use as the polymeric substance a coating agent for drug products such as hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, pullulan, gum Arabic, hydroxypropyl cellulose, polyvinyl

alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, casein, cellulose acetate phthalate, ethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose butylate, EUDRAGIT E (manufactured by West Germany-based Rohm & Hass GmbH), MPP (manufactured by Tanabe Pharma Corp.), AEA (manufactured by Sankyo Co., Ltd.), or the like.

Although the pharmaceutical of the present first invention produced in the above described manner can itself attain the effect of the pharmaceutical by oral administration, the effect of the pharmaceutical can be further increased by further coating the outer surface with an enteric coating containing an enzyme group including a digestive enzyme. A general enteric substance (i.e. a multiacid group-containing polymer) is cited as the enteric substance used for the enteric coating. Multi-acid group-containing cellulose adducts are particularly suitable. Examples include hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate (HPMCP), cellulose acetate phthalate (CAP), and multi-acid group polymers having free carboxyl groups obtained by vinyl chain polymerization of methacrylic acid copolymers having the general formula (MPM-05), or the like.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gu2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{GeC}_{n} \text{H}_{2n} * \text{COOH} \\ \text{R} \end{array} \right\}_{n} \end{array} \right\}_{n}$$

During production of the formulation of the present second invention, for example, a capsule is produced using a dispersion system of ubidecarenone ubiquinone dispersed in oil in the same manner as the above described first invention. Then the formulation is produced by coating this capsule with the enzyme group including the digestion enzyme or by using the capsule to fill another capsule together with an enzyme group including a lipase. As mentioned previously, the enzyme group including a digestive enzyme is preferably pancreatin.

Although the oils used in the present first and second inventions were mentioned previously, specific examples of such oils will be further listed.

Plant derived oils are exemplified by sesame seed oil, canola oil, cotton seed oil, soybean oil, camellia oil, olive oil, coconut oil, and palm oil. Refined plant derived oils are exemplified by caraway seed oil, cinnamon oil, spearmint oil, peppermint oil, perilla oil, and eucalyptus oil.

Unexamined Patent Application Publication S57-42616

Animal derived oils are exemplified by fish oil, beef tallow, lard, and mutton suet. Lipids are exemplified by neutral fats, phospholipids, glycolipids, waxes, steroids, carotenoids, and terpenes. As mentioned previously, among these oils, carvone is a particularly preferred oil due to good solubility for ubiquinone and the property of dissolving an equal weight of ubiquinone at room temperature. Moreover, refined oils that contain carvone (such as peppermint oil, spearmint oil, or the like) are preferred for the present invention due to the ability to dissolve ubiquinone well. Dissolution is good for jojoba oil and eucalyptus oil, and thus these oils are also suitable oils.

Examples and test results thereof will be explained next. The present first invention and second invention will be explained concretely together with the results of such inventions.

### Example 1

10~g of  $CoQ_{10}$  (ubidecarenone) powder was dissolved in a mixture of 150~g of soybean oil and 100~g of l-carvone. Separately, 100~g of gelatin and 35~g of gum Arabic powder were added to purified water and were gradually dissolved while heating to produce a gelatin solution. These two types of solutions were loaded in the GLOBEX MARK II capsule coater shown in FIG. 1, and 1 mm size seamless capsules were obtained using this equipment. The concentration of  $CoQ_{10}$  in this capsule was 5 percent by weight.

### Example 2

The 1 mm diameter spherical capsules containing  $CoQ_{10}$  produced during Example 1 were used as nuclei (the core substance), and a centrifugal fluidized type coating granulator (manufactured by Furointo Sangyo, KK) was used to apply a 30 percent by weight coating of pancreatin (relative to the charged amount). Thereafter, an emetic coating was further applied on top of the pancreatin coating. The formulation of the emetic coating solution contained 8 parts of carboxy methylethyl cellulose (CMEC), 0.8 parts of triacetin, 45.2 parts of methylene chloride, and 46 parts of ethanol (where "parts" hereinafter means parts by weight). The amount of CMEC relative to the charged amount was about 20 parts by weight. The obtained formulation was suitable as an emetic formulation per the Association of Pharmacopoeia Admitted Drug Manufacture destructive test method, and this formulation changed little over time. The CoQ<sub>10</sub> content of this formulation was 2.5 percent by weight.

Example 3

Using a centrifugal fluidized type coating granulator, the roughly 1 mm size pancreatin spherical granules where mixed with the spherical capsules containing  $CoQ_{10}$  produced during Example 1, and the mixture was used to fill hard capsules (200 mg of fill each). One capsule of this formulation included about 5 mg of  $CoQ_{10}$ .

### Example 4

 $10 \, g$  of  $CoQ_{10}$  powder was dissolved in a mixture of  $150 \, g$  of soybean oil and  $100 \, g$  of l-carvone. Separately,  $45 \, g$  of gelatin and  $5 \, g$  of glycerin were dissolved in 50 parts of purified water while heating (preparation 1). Furthermore, 8 parts of methacrylate - methacrylic acid copolymer (MPM-05) was dissolved in 92 parts of 3 percent by weight sodium carbonate aqueous solution to prepare a solution (preparation 2).

The above described preparation 1 and preparation 2 solutions were mixed at a ratio of 95 to 5 (volume ratio), and a roughly 0.6 mm gelatin sheet was produced by the flat plate method using this mixture as a capsule base agent. 250 g of the previously prepared CoQ<sub>10</sub> solution was poured into the indentations of this sheet, a separate gelatin sheet was applied, and a press was used to produce soft capsules of about 8 mm size. One of these capsules contained about 10 mg of CoQ<sub>10</sub>. Example 5

10~g of  $CoQ_{10}$  powder was dissolved in a mixture of 150~g of soybean oil and 100~g of l-carvone. While a gelatin aqueous solution (same as that of Example 1) was held at about  $40^{\circ}C$ , a GLOBEX MARK II capsule coater was used to produce spherical seamless mini-capsules of 2.8~mm size. The  $CoQ_{10}$  content in this formulation was 5 percent by weight.

In order to determine the effect of the above described examples, these example formulation were orally administered consecutively for 5 days to beagle dogs at a dose of 100 mg/kg/day, and the concentration is blood after the final dose was measured over time. CoQ<sub>10</sub> raw material powder was used as a control (control 1). According to the method described in Example 5 of Unexamined Laid-open Patent Application No. S52-136911, 3 g of CoQ<sub>10</sub> and 3 g of hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC) were dissolved in 30 mL of ethanol, and this solution was adsorbed on 94 g of lactose. This mixture was then granulated using a 20 mesh screen, and was dried for 3 hours at 50°C. The resultant formulation was used as control 2.

Unexamined Patent Application Publication S57-42616

Results are shown in the following Table 1 and in FIG. 2.

Table 1. Concentration in blood (μg/mL) of CoQ<sub>10</sub> versus elapsed time (hours) after final dose.

	- 10 .		1	\	/		
Elapsed time	0	2	4	6	8	12	24
Example 1	0.964	1.982	3.899	3.521	2.912	2.625	1.918
Example 2	0.811	2.541	4.695	4.502	4.201	3.917	3.042
Example 3	0.971	2.802	4.561	4.290	4.111	3.853	2.984
Example 4	0.955	1.592	3.202	3.091	2.176	1.502	1.031
Example 5	0.969	1.804	3.651	3.401	2.633	2.409	1.657
Control 1	0.305	0.494	0.471	0.435	0.419	0.475	0.291
Control 2	0.998	1.126	2.156	2.090	0.881	0.750	0.800

# Example 6

10~g of  $CoQ_{10}$  powder was dissolved in 200~g of refined cottonseed oil and 50~g of refined cinnamon oil. While this solution and the same gelatin aqueous solution as that used in Example 1 were held at  $40^{\circ}C$ , a GLOBEX MARK II capsule coater was used to produce 2.0~mm size spherical seamless mini-capsules. The concentration of  $CoQ_{10}$  in these capsules was about 5~percent by weight.

### Example 7

 $10~{\rm g}$  of  ${\rm CoQ_{10}}$  powder was dissolved in  $100~{\rm g}$  of refined jojoba oil and  $150~{\rm g}$  of refined sesame seed oil. While this solution and the same gelatin aqueous solution as that used in Example 1 were held at  $40^{\circ}{\rm C}$ , a GLOBEX MARK II capsule coater was used to produce 1.5 mm size spherical seamless mini-capsules. The concentration of  ${\rm CoQ_{10}}$  in these capsules was about 5 percent by weight. These  ${\rm CoQ_{10}}$ -containing spherical seamless capsules were mixed with the pancreatin granules produced during Example 3, and 200 mg each of this mixture was used to fill hard capsules. Each of these capsules contained about 5 mg of  ${\rm CoQ_{10}}$ .

As made clear by the plots of concentrations in blood of FIG. 2, the cases of the example groups of the present invention were found to have a higher AUC (area under the curve of the concentration in blood) than the controls. Moreover, among the example groups, according to the finally indicated AUC values of Table 2, a roughly 1.5 fold difference was seen between Example 1 (1 mm size) and Example 4 (about 8 mm size), which had different sizes. Also, a roughly 1.4 fold difference was seen between Example 5 (2.8 mm size) and Example 4.

Moreover, no significant difference in AUC was seen between Example 1 and Example 5.

Example groups 1, 4, and 5 used the same preparations, and these were absorption tests for  $CoQ_{10}$  using preparations that had different sizes. The significant differences between these absorption tests are thus considered to be related to the ability to absorb according to differences in capsule size and the surface area for the same volume.

According the particle range capable of molding in the flat plate or rotary method (conventional methods for preparation of soft capsules), capsule size is often typically about 7 to 8 mm. Therefore most products have been about this size. As described in the examples, capsules of sizes less than or equal to 3 mm can be readily produced by use of the micro-capsule method or the drip method type seamless capsule method developed in recent years.

Next, significant differences were found between Examples 1, 2, and 3 based on the plots of concentrations in blood. Moreover, a roughly 1.4 fold difference was found, as shown in Table 2, between Example 1 and Example 2.

The significant difference between Example 1 and Example 2 is thought to have been brought about by the presence or absence of the added enzyme group. This result is thought to be due to promotion of absorption of  $CoQ_{10}$  in the intestines by the enzyme group.

Table 2. Concentration in blood, area under the curve. AUC.

Example 1	122.2
Example 2	173.4
Example 3	171.7
Example 4	82.8
Example 5	113.2
Control 1	19.5
Control 2	49.8

# 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is an explanatory drawing of the of the seamless mini-capsule using the GLOBEX MARK II capsule coater.

1 ... filling material (liquid)

2 ... gelatin solution

2' ... automatic adjustment valve

3 ... gelatin solution

4 ... pulsation pump

5 ... cooling oil

6 ... cutoff valve

Unexamined Patent Application Publication S57-42616

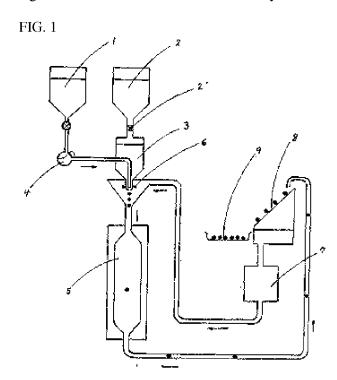
7 ... cooling apparatus, filter, and pump

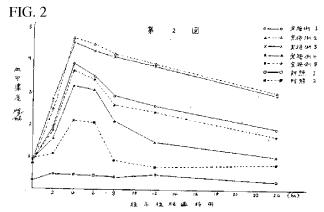
8 ... screen

9 ... capsule receiver

FIG. 2 is a graph showing the concentration in blood of  $CoQ_{10}$  over time after administration to beagle dogs of the formulations of Examples 1 through 5 and Controls 1 and 2.

Agent: Masao HORI, Attorney





Embedded text from top to bottom:

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

Example 4

Example 5

Control 1

Control 2

Concentration in blood (µg/mL)

Elapsed time after administration (hour)

# Continuation of page 1:

(72) Inventor Emiko SUDO

c/o Furointo Sangyo, KK

14-2 Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

(72) Inventor: Takuichi TSUJINO

c/o Furointo Sangyo, KK

14-2 Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

### Amendment of Proceedings (self originating)

January 15th, 1981

The Hon. Commissioner of the Patent Office:

1. Case Identification

Patent Application No. S55-118135

- 2. Title of the Invention: Absorption Improved Ubiquinone Formulation
- 3. Person Filing Amendment

Relationship to the Case: Patent Applicant

Furointo Sangyo, KK

14-2 Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

4. Agent

Attorney (7353) Masao HORI

5-9-11 Chuo, Nakano-ku, Tokyo 164

Phone no.: 03-381-0496

5. Subject of Amendment

"Detailed Description of the Invention" of the Specification

- 6. Content of the Amendments
  - (1) In lines 4 and 5 of page 2 of the Specification, erase "size less than or equal to 3 mm."
- (2) Correct "furthermore, jojoba oil also..." of line 9 of page 18 of the same to read "furthermore, squalene, squalane, and jojoba oil also ..."
  - (3) Correct "250 g" of line 7 of page 21 of the same to read "250 mg."

## Amendment of Proceedings (self originating)

Honorable Commissioner of the Patent Office:

1. Case Identification

Patent Filing No. S55-118135

- 2. Title of the Invention: Absorption Improved Ubiquinone Formulation
- 3. Person Filing Amendment

Relationship to the Case: Patent Applicant Furointo Sangyo, KK

14-2 Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

4. Agent

Attorney (7353) Masao HORI 5-9-11 Chuo Nakano-ku, Tokyo 164 Phone no.: 03-381-0496

5. Subject of Amendment

Specification and Figures

6. Content of the Amendment

The "Claims" are amended as per the separately attached paper.

The "Detailed Description of the Invention" is amended in the following manner.

(1) In lines 4 and 5 of page 2 of the Specification,

"this is used to fill capsules" is amended to read

"this is used to fill capsules having a size less than or equal to 3 mm." (Note: This amends the text at the same location amended on January 15 of 1981, thereby restoring the text to the form at the time of filing.)

- (2) In lines 5 and 6 of page 6 of the Specification,
- "... large area under the curve of blood concentration (AUC), and novel ..." is amended to read
- "... good crude lymph vessel absorption having a large area under the curve of blood concentration (AUC), novel ..."
- (3) In line 5 of page 7 of the Specification,
  - "... is thought that ..." is amended to read
- "... is thought that ... Furthermore, transfer of a drug to the lymph vessels is different from transfer into the blood. Transfer to the lymph vessels is advantageous since the drug is not

sent by the portal vein to the liver and is not metabolized in the liver."

(4) Applih 200h, of Page 10 of the Specification, remove

"case, present first invention ..."

(5) In lines 12 and 13 of page 13 of the Specification, amend

"normal soft capsule method or ..." to read "the seamless capsule method mentioned next or the normal ..."

(6) In line 14 of page 20 of the Specification, amend

"Example 4" to read

"Comparative Example 1."

(7) In line 12 of page 21 of the Specification, amend

"Example 5" to read

"Example 4."

(8) In the left-most column of Table 1 of page 23 of the Specification, amend

"Example 4" to read

"Comparative Example 1."

(9) In the left-most column of the same Table 1, amend

"Example 5" to read

"Example 4."

(10) In the 8th line from the bottom of page 23 of the Specification, amend

"Example 6" to read

"Example 5."

(11) In the 1st line of page 24 of the

Specification, amend

"Example 7" to read

"Example 6."

(12) In the 19th line of page 24 of the Specification, amend

"Example 4" to read

"Comparative Example 1."

(13) In the 20th line of page 24 of the

Specification, amend

"Example 5" to read

"Example 4."

(14) In the 1st line of page 25 of the Specification, amend "Example 4" to read "Comparative Example 1." Also in the 2nd line, amend "Example 5" to read "Example 4."

(15) In the 4th line of page 25 of the Specification, amend

"Example groups 1, 4, and 5 ..." to read "Examples 1 and 4 and Comparative Example 1 ..."

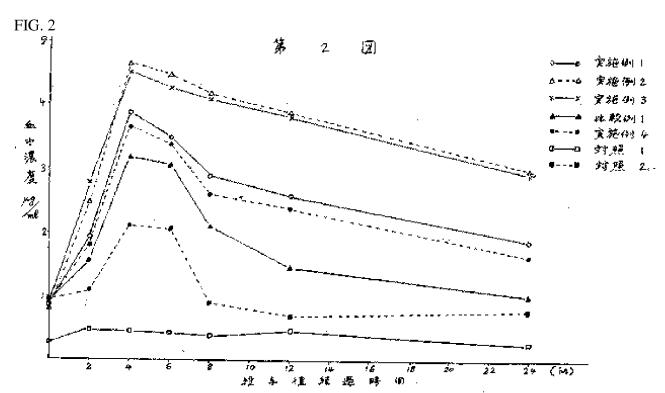
- (16) In the left column of Table 2 of page 26 of the Specification, amend "Example 4" to read "Comparative Example 1."
- (17) In the left column of the same Table 2, amend "Example 5" to read "Example 4." The "Brief Description of the Drawings" is amended in the following manner.

In the 5th line of page 27 of the Specification, "Examples 1 through 5 and ..." is amended to read "Examples 1 through 4, Comparative Example 1, and ..."

Unexamined Patent Application Publication S57-42616

The drawings are amended as per the separately attached FIG. 2. Claims

- (1) An absorption improved ubiquinone formulation comprising an oil dispersion of ubiquinone that is encapsulated with a capsule size less than or equal to 3 mm.
- (2) An absorption improved ubiquinone formulation <u>comprising in each formulation</u> unit:
- an oil dispersion of ubiquinone that is encapsulated,
- and a digestive enzyme group including a digestive enzyme.



Embedded text from top to bottom:

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

Comparative Example 1

Example 4

Control 1

Control 2

Concentration in blood (µg/mL)

Elapsed time after administration (hour)

# UBIQUINONE PHARMACEUTICAL HAVING IMPROVED ABSORPTION

Publication number: JP57042616 Publication date: 1982-03-10

Inventor: MOTOYA

MOTOYAMA SHIMESU; SATOU SATORU; UMEDA

SEIICHI; YASUMI HIROTSUNE; SUDOU EMIKO;

TSUJINO TAKUICHI

Applicant: Classification: - international:

FREUNT IND CO LTD

**A61K9/56; A61K9/48; A61K31/12; A61K9/52; A61K9/48; A61K31/12;** (IPC1-7): A61K9/48; A61K31/12;

A61K37/54

- European:

Application number: JP19800118135 19800827 Priority number(s): JP19800118135 19800827

Report a data error here

#### Abstract of JP57042616

PURPOSE:A ubiquinone pharmaceutical, useful for improving angina pectoris, e.g. ischemic heart disease, having improved absorption in the body by the oral administration, prepared by dispersing the ubiquinone in an oil, and filling the resultant dispersion into capsules of particle diameter <=3mm., and having the vitamin E action.
CONSTITUTION:A ubiquinone expressed by the formula (n is an integer 1-10) is dispersed in an oil, preferably an essential oil, e.g. peppermit oil or spearmint oil, containing carvone, particularly the carvone, in the form of molecules and/or fine particles, and the resultant dispersion is then filled into capsules having a particle diameter <=3mm... Alternatively, the ubiquinone is dispersed in the oil and filled into capsules. The resultant capsules and an enzymic group containing a digestive enzyme, preferably pancreatin, are incorporated into the respective pharmaceutical units. Thus, a ubiquinone pharmaceutical having good absorption particularly in digestive tracts, a large area (AUC) under the curve of concentration in blood after the oral administration, and high bioavailability and good lymphatic absorption is obtained.

Data supplied from the esp@cenet database - Worldwide

# (19) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

① 特許出願公開

# ⑩ 公開特許公報(A)

昭57—42616

⑤Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup> A 61 K 9/48 // A 61 K 31/12 37/54

識別記号

庁内整理番号 7057-4C ③公開 昭和57年(1982)3月10日 発明の数 2 審査請求 未請求

(全 11 頁)

### 匈吸収改善ユビキノン製剤

21)特

願 昭55-118135

②出

願 昭55(1980) 8月27日

⑫発 明 者 本山示

東京都新宿区高田馬場 2 丁目14 番.2 号フロイント産業株式会社

内

⑫発 明 者 佐藤哲

東京都新宿区高田馬場 2.丁目14 番 2 号フロイント産業株式会社 内

⑫発 明 者 梅田誠一

班 絀 書

1. 発明の名称 吸収改善ユビキノン製剤

#### 2.特許請求の範囲

1 ユビキノンをアプラ類に分散せしめとれをカプセル化してなる吸収改善ユビキノン製剤。
2 カプセルの粒径が3mm以下である特許請求の範囲第1項記載の吸収改善ユビキノン製剤。
3 ユビキノンをアプラ類に分散せしめこれをカプセル化したものと消化酵素を含有する酵素群とを各製剤単位に組み込みてなる吸収改善ユビキノン製剤。

東京都新宿区高田馬場2丁目14番2号フロイント産業株式会社 内

⑫発 明 者 八隅普恒

東京都新宿区高田馬場2丁目14番2号フロイント産業株式会社内

⑪出 願 人 フロイント産業株式会社

東京都新宿区高田馬場2丁目14

番2号

仍代 理 人 弁理士 堀正雄

最終頁に続く

### 3.発明の詳細な説明

本第1及第2発明は吸収の改善された経口コピキノン製剤に関する。更に詳しくは第1名を担はユピキノンをアブラ類に分散せしめこれを抱住コピキノンをアブラ類に関し、第2発明はユピキノンをアブラ類に分散せしめ発明はユピキノンを別に健素を含有する。要ないで、ないのと消化酵素を含する。要ないのとないに関する。

カルボンがユビキノンを特によく溶解することを見出した。

前述の「コビキノンをアプラ類で分散せしめ 数 たもの」とはコビキノンをアプラ類に分子<del>粒</del>及 び/又は微粒状に分散せしめたものを意味する。

配慮する要がある。具体的にはユビキノンをアプラ類に分散せしめ、これをカプセルにもいったもし、又更にその表面をコーティングしても良い。又 エビャノンを 変更に分散せしめ、 さいという ガーン でいる ない かっしゃ という でんか でんして た 塡 して かっことも 出来る。

 との分散に関して、ユビキノンの消化管内における吸収の面からは分子状に分散(即ち溶解したものが好ましい。なお常温でアブラ類に対しユビキノンの分散が遅い場合には加温すると速かに溶解する。この場合温度が常温迄低下すなと溶解したユビキノンの一部が微粒状に析出するととがあるがさしつかえない。

上記のカブセル化とは通常の鞘カブセル、ソフトカブセル又はシームレスミニカブセルに充填することを意味する。その場合カブセルの材料にはゼラチンを主体としたものの他水溶性高分子物質を主体としたものも使用出来る。又このカブセル化にはマイクロカブセル化も含まれる。

又上記の「各製剤単位に組み込み」の意味は カブセルと酵素群とを各製剤単位(製剤が錠剤 であればその各錠剤が製剤単位であり、製剤が カブセル剤であればその各カブセルが製剤単位 である。)中に併存さることである。但しユビ キノン自身と酵素群とを直接接触させない様に

である。 バンクレアチンにはアミラーゼ、プロ テアーゼ、リバーゼ等の酵素が含まれる。

本第1及び第2発明の目的は、消化管内において特に吸収の良好な、バイオアベイラビリティの高い、血中濃度曲線下面積(AUC)の大きな、新規のコビキノン製剤を提供するにある。

本第1発明の効果は後に説明する実施例で明 らかな通り、内服した場合にAUCが大きく、 ユビキノンのバイオアベイラビリテイを著しく 高める点にある。本第2発明の場合その効果は 本第1発明の繋削に消化酵素を含む酵素 併 存させることにより、その効果を一層確実に高 める点にある。

本第1及び第2発明のこの様な効果が如何なる理由にもとづいてもたらされるかは必ずしも明らかでないが、その理由を次に述べる様に考えることが出来る。

一般に水に難容性の薬剤が消化管内等から体内に吸収される場合、結晶物質で多形のある場合融点の最も低い形のものが速かに吸収され、

又結晶状態のものより無定形( amorphous )のものが吸収されやすい ことは既知の事実である。 又この場合薬剤の粒はこまかい程吸収が容易で 理想的には分子分散しているのが最も好ましい と考えられている。

ュビキノンは水に不溶であるから、消化管内等からの吸収を良くする為には、上記の考え方にそつた製剤とするのが望ましい。本発明者等は既にこの考え方に従つて吸収の良好なユビデカレノン(ユビキノンの一種)製剤を製造する方法につき2~3の発明をしている。これらの発明は既に本出願人から特願昭54-75774、特願昭55-70104として出願されている。

一方、最近ユビキノンに関連して、2つの特許出願が開示されている。即ち、特開昭52-136911である。前者は、常温で固体のイソフレノイド側鎖を有する薬剤(CoQ10はこれに属する)にその薬剤以上の触点を有する高級脂肪酸エステルを配合した薬剤に関し、薬剤の偏在化防止効果を目的

散(溶解)及び/又は微粒状に分散する為と考えられる。実際にはコビキノンを分散したアプラ類が腸管内において胆汁や膵液等の作用により乳化され、コロイド状となり、ユビキノンの吸収を促進するものと考えられる。

 とするもので、薬剤の吸収改善とは関係がない。 後者はユビデカレノンに特定量のハイトロキンプロピルセルロース(HPC)を配合し常法の製剤手段によりつくられる固形製剤である。 従つて、この発明はユビデカレノンの吸収と関係があるとしても、水中への徴粒子分散性を良好にするもので本第1及び第2発明とは全く異る発明である。

本発明者等は最近ユビキノンをアプラ類に分子状分散及び又は微粒状に分散せしめたものをカプセル化した製剤が経口投与後のAUCが著しく大きく上記の出願の発明と同等又はそれ以上にバイオアベイラビリテイの高いものであるととを見出し、且該カプセルの粒径を3mm以下とすると、その効果が更に顕著に現れることを見出し本第1発明に到達した。

本第1発明の製剤が高いバイオアベイラビリテイを示す理由は、ユビキノンがアプラ類と親和性が高い為にユビキノンをアプラ類と混和すると容易にアプラ類中にユビキノンが分子状分

収改善コピキノン製剤は、先行技術を基にして容易に発明し得るものではない。何故なら、なる程上記の如き公知の事実から示唆される点点をといるを関してある薬剤中からコピキノンを選びその効果が確認することは容易でない。又その効果が選者であることはあり得ない。

更に本第1発明においてカブセルの粒径を3mm以下にした場合本第1発明の効果が特に優れていることは誠に驚くべきことである。この事実は如何なる理論にもとづくのかその解明必ずしも容易ではない。然しながら次に述べる様比較的に簡単に理解することが出来る。

即ち、アプラ類は一般に表面張力が大きく消化管内に最終的に乳化する為には機械的に細分化することが必要である。この為に経口投与された油は胃及び腸において胃又は腸による攪拌作用を受けて細分化される。然しながらこの攪拌作用は機械による攪拌に比してきはめて弱い。

その為、食用の油でもとれをやいまとまつたとまったとまったのまい経口投与するとがしばしたれる。従い中に排泄されるとかしばしたのカップを徴いたが、予備的にかける機体で、関系を用いれば、予備における機体である。本発明者等は実際上粒をある。本発明者等に効果があるとを見出した。

なお同一量の油について、その粒子の径が小さくなるにつれ、その表面積が加速度的に増加 し消化され易くなることからも上記の推論は容 易に理解される。

本第2発明の製剤では消化酵素を含む酵素群が併存する為にアフラ類の乳化が更に促進される結果、第1発明以上に高いバイオアベイラビリティを示すものと考えられる。

ユビキノンはコエンチーム Q ( Coenzym Q , CoQ )とよばれ、ビタミン E 作用をもち、植物

ケミファ)、 ウデキノンカブセル(東菱薬品) 他など多数あるが、いずれも粉末あるいは結晶 のまゝ賦形剤に混合もしくは低沸点有機溶剤に 溶解し、 これを賦形剤に吸着せしめた製剤であ る。

次に本発明の製造法につきその概要を説明する。

ュビデカレノンをアプラ類例をば食用油に加えて攪拌し分散せしめる。アプラ類が例えばラードの如く常温で固体の場合には、加温して液状でユビデカレノンを加えて攪拌して分散する。次に、かようにして調製した分散系を常法のソフトカプセル法やマイクロカプセル法等によりカプセル化して本第1発明の製剤を製造する。

ンームレスカブセルに充塡するには、例えば 第1図に示めすオランタ製のグローベックスマーク『カブセル被覆機(大阪市大淀区天神橋7 -1-10天六阪急ビル 株式会社ミュチュアルトレイディング扱GLOBEX INTERNATIONAL LIMITED製)にかけ、被覆液としてゼラチン水 油脂、豆類、魚肉、卵などに存在する。 CoQ として表現する場合は単位イソプレノイド鎖の個数 (n) をつけ CoQ<sub>(n)</sub> とする。その化学構造式は次の通りである。

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \text{O} \\ \text{CH}_3 \text{O} \\ \text{CH}_2 \text{CH} = \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 \\ \text{CH}_2 \end{array} \\ \text{O} \end{array}$$

(但しn = 1~10)

CoQm はn数の多いものは大体橙黄色の結晶または粉末で、少ないものは橙黄色の液体である。水にほとんど不溶で無極性容媒に容ける。

一般には CoQ<sub>10</sub> (コビデカレノン)が医薬品に用いられ、虚血性心疾患など狭心症ンの改善に有効な薬剤で、融点約48℃でベンゼンショーコポルムにきわめて溶けにくく、水、メターールには殆んど溶けない。普通硬カブセル剤、類粒剤として経口投与される。市販品としては、ノイキノンカブセル類粒(商品名:日本イ)、イノキテンカブセル類粒(商品名:日本

溶液を使用する。充填の操作を第1図パスカカスを使用する。充填の操作を第1図パスカカンとから、 のクローベキカンシーをのから、 のクローベキカンシーをのから、 が数にしたでは、 が数を仕込み、脈動ボンフ(4)とどの力散でにないが、 をを仕込み、脈動ボンフ(4)とどの力をでいたが、 ののクローベデカンシーをのかが、 が変を仕込み、脈動ボンフ(4)とどの力をでにないが、 がなをして、分散でにおいて、 がはいたが、かかにはいいでは、 がはいいでは、 がいたが、 がいが、 がいが、 がいたが、 がいが、 がい

なお上記の如くカブセル化する場合カブセルの素材としてはゼラチン以外の高分子物質を使用することも出来る。例えばヒドロキシブロビルセルローズ、ポリビニールヒドロキシブロビルセルローズ、ポリビニールイン、セルローズアセテートフタレート、エチ

ルセルローズ、ヒドロキンプロピルセルローズ フタレート、オイドラジット E (西独ロームファーマ社製)、MPP(田辺製薬製)、AEA (三共製)等の医薬品のコーテイング被覆剤が 利用出来る。

$$\left\{\begin{array}{c} O \cdot C_n H_{2n} \cdot COOH \\ Gu \ell \stackrel{\textstyle \times}{\underset{R'}{\stackrel{\wedge}{\longrightarrow}}} R \end{array}\right\}_n$$

メタアクリル酸共重合体 (MPM - 05)等のビニル鎖で重合した遊離カルボキン基を有する多酸 基性高分子物質が用いられる。

本第2発明の製剤を製造するには、例えば上記第1発明と同様にユビデカレノンをアプラ類に分散した分散系をカブセル化したカブセルの表面に前記した如く消化酵素を含む酵素群をコーティングするか及は該カブセルを乗りバーゼを含む酵素群と共に他のカブセルに充填して製剤する。上記の消化酵素を含む酵素群には、前述の通りバンクレアチンが好適である。

本第1及び第2発明に使用するアプラ類については既に述べたが、更に具体的に例示すると次の通りである。

植物油脂としてはゴマ油、菜種油、綿実油、大豆油、ツバキ油、オリーブ油、ヤン油、バーム油。植物精油としては、キャラウエ油、ケイ皮油、シンナモン油、スペアミント油、ベバーミント油、シソ油、ユーカリ油。動物油脂としては魚油、牛脂、豚脂、羊脂。脂質(リボイド)

(式中 Gul は C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub> なるセルローズの無水グ ルコース単位骨格を示し、nは1~5の整数、 R, R'は同じでも異なつてもよくエーテル基、 エステル基又は-〇H基を示す)で表わされる カルボキンアルキルセルローズ誘導体等である。 上記のエーテル基とは、メトキン基、エトキ シ基、プロポキシ基、ハイドロプロポキシ基等 の如くグルコース単位骨格とエーテル結合する 基を意味する。又エステル基とはホルミルオキ シ基、アセトキシ基、プロピオニルオキシ基等 の如くグルコース単位骨格とエステル結合する 基を意味する。従つて上記の一般式で表わされ るカルポキシアルキルセルロース誘導体には、 カルポキシエチルセルロースアセテート、カル ポキ シエチルヒドロキ シプロピルセルローズア セテート、カルボキシメチルエチルセルローズ、 カルボキシプチルエチルセルローズ、カルボキ.

この他腸溶性物質としては、オイトラジット (Eudragit)L又はS、メチルアクリレート・

シプロピルメチルセルローズ等が含まれる。

次に実施例並にその実施例についての試験結果等を説明し本第1及び第2発明とその効果を 具体的に明らかにする。

#### 実施例 1

CoQ10 (コビデカレノン) 粉末 1 0 9 を精製大豆油1 5 0 9 と 4 - カルボン1 0 0 9 の混合液に容解した。別にゼラチン1 0 0 9 、アラビアゴム末 3 5 9 を精製水に加温しながら徐々に容解しゼラチン溶液を調製した。以上2種類の液を第1 図に示すグローベックス・マーク II カフセル被覆機に仕込み同機によつて粒径1 mmのシームレスミニカブセルを得た。このカブセル中の CoQ10 の含量は5 重量をであつた。

#### 実施例2

実施例1で製造したCoQ10を含んだ粒径1mmの球状カブセルを核(芯物質)として遠心流動型コーチング造粒装置(フロイント産業株式会社製)を用いてパンクレアチンを仕込量に対対した後、更にその上に陽溶性コーチングを行なつた。この際の腸溶性コーチング液の処方はカルボキシメチルエチルでルロース(CMEC)8部、トリアセチン 0.8部、塩化メチレン 45.2部、エタノール 46部 (部は

容液 9 2 部 に 容解 させた もの を 調製 した ( 処方 2 )。

#### 実施例5

CoQ10 粉末108を と - カルボン1008、精製大豆油1508の混合液に溶解した。 この溶液と実施例1に使用したものと同じゼラチン水溶液を約40℃に保ちつつ、 グローベックスマーク II カブセル被覆機にかけ、 粒径 2.8 mmの球状シームレスミニカブセルを製造した。 この製剤には CoQ10 が5重量 5 含まれていた。

以上の実施例の効力を判定する為に、これら

重量部を意味する。以下の記載においても同様。)で、仕込量に対して CMEC を約20重量多とした。得られた製剤は局方崩壊試験法、腸溶性製剤に適合し、かつ経時的変化の少ないものであった。この製剤の CoQ10 の含量は 2.5 重量 5 であつた。

#### 実施例3

実施例1で製造した CoQ10 を含んだ球状カブセルに、別に遠心流動型コーチング造粒装置(フロイント産業株式会社製)を用いて約1mmの粒径に造粒したバンクレアチン球型顆粒を混合し、硬カブセルに200mp充塡した。この製剤1カブセル中には CoQ10 が約5mg 含まれていた。実施例4

CoQ<sub>10</sub> 粉末 1 0 9 を精製大豆油1 5 0 9 と 2 - カルボン 1 0 0 9 の混合液に溶解した。別にゼラチン 4 5 部、グリセリン 5 部、精製水 5 0 部を加温しながら溶解した(処方 1 )。更にメチルア & リレート・メタアクリル酸共重合体(MPM - 05) 8 部を 3 重量 9 炭酸ナトリウム水

の実施例を使用してピーグル犬に CoQ10 として100mg/Kg/日で5日間連続経口投与し、 歳に投与後の血中濃度を経時的に 測定した。 対照には対照1として CoQ10 原末を用いた。 又対照2として特開昭52-136911の実施例5に記載された方法に従い、 CoQ10 39とヒドロキンプロビルセルロース(HPC)39をエタノール30mlで容解し、 これを乳糖949に吸着させ、 次いて20メンシュのスクリーンで造粒し50で3時間乾燥したものを使用した。 結果を次の第1表及び第2図に示した。

第 1 表

# 最終投与後の経過時間(hr) に対する CoQ<sub>10</sub> の血中 優度

( - µ8 /ml )

1	哪	澗	0	2	. 4	6	8	12	24
実施	例	1	0.964	1.982	3899	3521	2912	2625	1918
実 施	例	2	0.811	2.54 1	4.695	4.502	4201	3917	3042
実 施	例	3	0971	2802	4.561	4.29 0	4111	3853	298 4
実施	例	4	0955	1.592	3202	3091	2176	1.502	1.031
実施	例	5	0969	1804	8651	3401	2.633	2409	1.657
対	黑	1	0305	0.494	0471	0.435	0.419	0475	0.291
対	照	2	0.998	L126	2.1 56	2090	0.881	0.750	0800

#### 実施例6

CoQ。粉末109を精製綿実油2009と精製ケイ皮油509に溶解した。この溶液及び実施例1に使用したものと同じゼラチン水溶液を約40℃に保ちつつ、グローベックス・マークⅡカブセル被覆機にかけ、粒径2.0 mmの球状シームレスミニカブセルを製造した。このカブセルには CoQaが約5重量多含まれていた。

と実施例 4 においても約 1.4 倍の差が認められた。実施例 1 と実施例 5 の間には AUC に有意差は認められない。

実施例群の1,4及び5は同一処方を用いた、 異る粒径の製剤についてのCoQ10の吸収試験である。従つてこれらの間の有意な差はカブセルの粒径及び同一体積における表面積の差が吸収の良否に関与したものと考えられる。

従来よりのソフトカブセルの製法である平板法やロータリー法では、型の出来る実用範囲より、通常7~8㎜位の粒径のものが多く、での大きさのものであつてた。実施例に明記した通り、滴下法であるシームレスカブセル法を利用する事により粒径3㎜以下のカブセルも容易につくることが出来る。

次に、実施例の1及び2,3においてその血中濃度曲線から明らかな様に有意な差が認められる。またAUCにおいても実施例1と実施例2で第2表に示す様に約1.4倍の差が認められる。

#### 実施例7

CoQ10 粉末109を精製ホホバ油1009と精製ゴマ油1509に溶解した。この溶液及び実施例1に使用したものと同じゼラチン水溶液を約40℃に保ちつつ、グローベンクス・マインクローベンクス・ロスシークルを製造した。このか約5重量多含まれていた。更にてのCoQ10を含む球状シームレスカガを混合したパンクレアチン顆粒を混合し、の1カブセル中にはCoQ10は約5吋含まれていた。

第2図の血中 濃度 曲線から明らかな通り本発明の実施例群が対照より AUC (血中濃度曲線下面積)が大なることが認められる。また、実施例群の中においても、後に示す第2表に示す AUC で、粒径の異なる実施例1(粒径1 mm)と実施例4(粒径約8 mm)において約1.5倍の差が認められた。また、実施例5(粒径2.8 mm)

実施例1と実施例2との有意差は酵素群の添加の有無によりもたらされるものであり、これは酵素群が腸管内において CoQ<sub>10</sub> の吸収を促進する作用がある結果と考えられる。

ΑUC

実施例1	122.2
実施例2	173.4
実施例3	171.7
実施例 4	82.8
実施例5	113.2
対 照 1	19.5
対 照 2	49.8

#### 4 図面の簡単な説明

第1図はグローベックスマーク II カブセル被 覆機を使用しシームレスミニカブセルを製造す る説明図である。

1 … 充填物(液体)

`2 … ゼラチン溶液 2'… 自動調節弁

第1回

3.…セラチン溶液

4 …脈動ポンプ

5 … 冷却油

6. … 〆 切弁

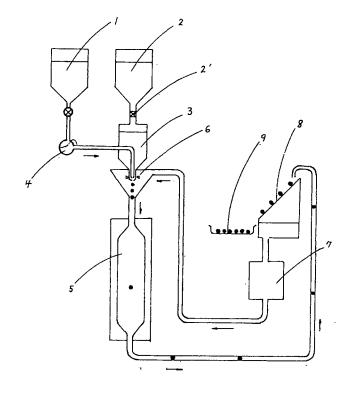
o ##s

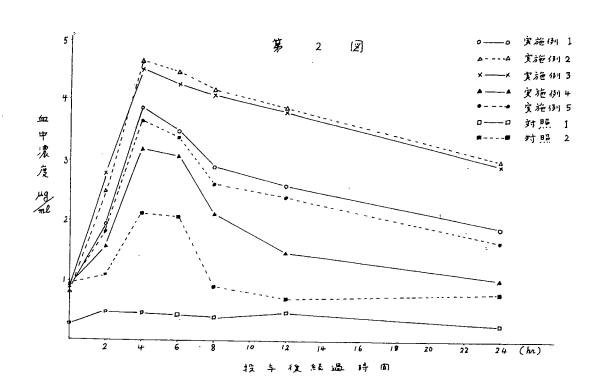
9 …カプセル受器

第2図は実施例1~5及び対照1~2をビー グル犬に投与したあとの CoQ<sub>10</sub> の血中濃度の経 過を示すグラフである。

7 …冷却接置、沪過器及びポンプ

代理人 弁理士 堀 正 雄





昭和56年/月15日

手 続 補 正 書 (自発)

### 第1頁の続き

仰発 明 者 須藤恵美子

東京都新宿区高田馬場2丁目14番2号フロイント産業株式会社 内

@発 明 者 辻野拓一

東京都新宿区高田馬場2丁目14 番2号フロイント産業株式会社 内 好 許 庁 長 官 殿

/ 事件の表示

昭和 5 5 年 特 許 願 第 / / 8 / 3 5 号

2. 発明の名称

吸収改善ユビキノン製剤

3. 補上をする者

事件との関係 特許出親人 東京都新宿区高田馬場 2 /4 - 2 フロイント産業株式会社

4 代 埋 人 〒 164 東京都中野区中央 5 - 9 // (7353) 弁理士 堀 正 唯 電話 03-381-0496

4 補正の対象明細書の「発明の詳細な説明」

手 続 補 正 書(自允)

昭和56年4月段0日

#### 6. 補正の内容

- (1) 明細書 第 2 頁 4 ~ 5 行目 の 「粒径 3 mm 以下の」を削除する。
- (2) 同 第 / 8 頁 9 行目 の 「 更 に ホ ホ バ 油 も 」 を 「 更 に ス ク ア レ ン 、ス ク ア ラ ン 及 び ホ ホ バ 油 も 」 と 補 正 す る 。
- (3) 同 第 2 / 頁 7 行目 の 「 2 5 0 9 」を「 2 5 0 mg 」 と補正する。

将 許 庁 長 官 殿

/. 事件の表示

昭和 55年 特 新 願 第 / / 8 / 35 号

- 2 発明の名称 吸収改善ユビキノン製剤
- 3. 補正をする者

事件との関係 特許出額人 東京都街宿区高田馬場 2 - /4 - 2 フロイント産業株式会社

4 代 坛 人 〒 / 6 4 東京都中野区中央 5 - 9 - // (7353) 弁理士 堀 正 雄 電 話 03-38/-0496

5. 補正の対象

明細書及び図面

### 6. 補正の内容

「特許請求の範囲」を別紙の通り補正する。 「発明の詳細な説明」については次の通り補正 する。

(1) 明細書第2頁 4~5行目の

「これをカプセルに充填して・・」を

「これを粒径3mm以下のカプセルに充填して・・・」と補正する(註:この補正は昭和 5 6 年 /月 /5 日付の同じ個所の補正を出顧時の姿に戻すものである)。

(2) 明細書 第6頁 5~6行目の

|血中濃度曲線下面積 (AUC)の大きな、新規の・・・ | を

「血中濃度曲線下面積(AUC)の大きな且リンパ質吸収のよい、新規の・・・」と補正する。

(3) 明細書 弟7頁 5 行目の

「と考えられている。」を

「と考えられている。なお、リンパ管への吸収 は消化管より移行して行われると言われている。 薬剤がリンパ管に移行すると、血中に移行した

「実施例も」と補正する。

- (2) 明細審 第24頁 / 9行目の「実施例4」を「比較例1」と補正する。
  - (3) 明細書第24頁20行目の「実施例5」を「実施例4」と補正する。
  - (14) 明細書弟 25頁 / 行目の「実施例 4 」を 「比較例 1 」と補正する。又同 2 行目 の 「実施例 5 」を「実施例 4 」と補正する。
  - 山り 明細書 第25頁 4行目の

「実施例群の1,4 及び・5.は・・・」を 「実施例の1,4 及び比較例1は・・・」」 と補正する。

- (16) 明細書 第26頁 の 第2表 における左横の 「実施例4」を「比較例1」と 補正する。
- (17) 同じく 第 2 表 における 左 欄 の 「実施例 5 」を 「実施例 4 」と 補正する。

ものと異なり、門脈を経由して肝臓に送られる ことがないので肝臓で代謝を受けることがなく 有利である。」と補正する。

- (4) 明細書 第10頁 10 行目 の「場合本第 1 発明の」を削除する。
- (5) 明細書 第13頁 /2~/3 行目 の 「常法のソフトカブセル法や」を 「次に述べるシームレスカブセル法や通常の」 と補正する。
- (6) 明細書 第20頁 /4行目の「実施例 4 」を 「比較例 1 」と 補正する。
- (7) 明細書 第2/頁 /2行目の「実施例5」を 「実施例4」と補正する。
- (8) 明細書 第23頁 の 第 / 表 の 最左欄 の「実施例 4 」を「比較例 1 」と 補正する。
- (9) 同じ弟/表 最左欄の「実施例5」を「実施例4」と補正する。
- (O) 明細書 第23頁 の 下から 8 行目 の 「実施例 6 」を 「実施例 5 」と 補正する。
- (11) 明細書第24頁 / 行目の「実施例7」を

「図面の簡単な説明」について次の通り補正する 明細書 第27頁 5 行目の「実施到1~5 及び」 を「実施例1~4、比較例1 及び」と 補正する。

図面については第2図を別集の図面の通り補正する。

特許請求の範囲

1 ユビキノンをアプラ類に分放せしめこれを<u>粒</u> <u>径 3 mm 以下に</u>カプセル化して左る吸収改善ユビ キノン製剤。

2 ユビャノンをアプラ類に分散さしめこれをカ フセル化したものと消化解素を含有する等素併 とを各製剤単位に組込みてなる敗収次書ユビキ ン製剤

